# REUTER'S SHAH.

"Free Lance" Calls Away All Boarders.

THE SHAH IN FASHION.

Reuterizing Persia and Persianizing Western Capitalists.

A PEN STEEPED IN IRONY.

"Talk Not of the Rarity of Christian Charity."

The Visit of the Persian Prince to England.

The Depth and Sincerity of English Republicanism.

Has the Shah "Impressed" or Has He Been "Impressed?"

THE LAST HERALD TOURNAMENT.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 5, 1873. Quand le chat (Shah) est parti les souris (les houris) dansent. He has gone, and, metaphorically, I am dancing. I saw "the illustrious guest from the East" off this morning. It required thirteen state carriages, no end of Life and Horse Guards, one trumpeter, arrayed in gold cloth, mounted officers in red, frantically rushing up and down the cleared passage between Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur and numberless ordinary people toget "the stranger within our gates" safely stowed on board an express train for Portsmouth, to accommodate which every other train was kept back for several hours, much to the delight of free born Britons. I saw the "King of Kings" off by accident. Like glory, he was thrust upon me, and It did me good to behold crowds of people lining shouting, cheering, waving handkerchiefs and hats, as a small, ungenerous-looking, colored man, in an open landau, passed rapidly by, "What are you cheering for?" I asked a reded man in a thread-bare coat.

"Why, because it's the Shah." "And who's the Shah?"

"Blessed if I know; but he's got a lot of diamonds,"

How flattered the Shah ought to be! The redfaced man represented NINE-TENTHS OF THE PUBLIC.

and the Observer confesses, in a lengthy leader, that "the Shah of Persia was cheered by a large number of people who have not the faintest conception where his kingdom is, and by an immensely larger number who have very indistinct notions of the relation of Persia to our Indian possessions. • • We fear that if the persons who received the Shah had been strictly limited to those who had clear ideas on the above subjects his welcome

would have been as tame as it was enthusiastic.' The Observer never told more truth in lower words. What think you, then, of the sublime hypocrisy exhaling from all the illuminated bound-in-velvet, mounted-in-gold addresses that have been flung at the Shah's head by the portly mayors of every town he visited and several towns he didn't? "We approach Your Majesty," said the Man-

chesterians, "with profound respect, to express the deep feelings which we, in common with all classes of our fellow countrymen, experience at the presence of Your Majesty in this country," &c. And the rest were like unto Manchester. His Majesty has so often been assured of his "enlightened and liberal policy," consisting, so far as I can learn, in having endowed Persia with a a starving people, that he ought to go home thoroughly convinced of his own superiority over all the rest of creation.

I am very glad the Shah has gone, because he was becoming

A PRIGHTFUL BORE. He would not have gone for another fortnight could he have had his own despotic way, for English sights and English applause pleased his Oriental eyes and ears. But his visit and welcome were worn out, likewise the furniture and carpets of the rooms occupied by him and his suite at Buckingham Palace. Such a renovation and purification as the palace must undergo before being hab itable! It speaks well for the manners and custhis sort never gets into the papers, because the fiction of royal dignity must be preserved; but were the dirt republican instead of imperial! I have never felt so kindly towards Congressional expectoration as I have since the advent of Persia's monarch. Tobacco chewing is compatible with sponges, water and clean linen. Not so the aromatic atmosphere surrounding the successor o Xerxes, who sent a million of men to conquer Greece; of Cyrus, armed by whose decree Nehemiah went forth to rebuild the Temple at Jerusa lem; of Ahasuerus, who married Esther, the Jewish maiden. If Ruskin be right in assuming dirt to be an element of the picturesque, the Shah li the most picturesque of objects. I will not compare him with other objects, because in this case comparisons would be odorous. "If I am not the rose, at least I have lived near it." A rose by any other name (Shah, for example) would ell as sweet.

I am glad the King of Kings has gone before disseminating cholera or plague: but I am equally glad that he came, and for this reason: The last senestion London had was in February, 1872, on the occasion of the state visit to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks to Almighty God for the recovery of side out. The route of the procession was alive with humanity, and royalists exultingly exclaimed, "Behold a political demonstration! See how the Prince is loved! Note how ingrained is loyalty to the royal family! Mark

THE DEATH OF REPUBLICANISM! Who dare say hereafter that we are not a united Well, the same multitude that congregated to see the religious show welco with similar enthusiasm the Persian Prince. One prince is as dear to the people's eyes as the other. How enlightened was the Shah's reception the Observer has explained. Considering that republican clubs have greatly increased and the agricul tural strike has been born since the Prince o Wales' miraculous recovery, may we not conclude that equal intelligence pervaded the greeting given to England's future King? The red-faced man did not know why he shouted for the Shah Other red-faced men did not know why they shouted for the Prince of Wales. It is dreadful, but nevertheless true. Howling is catching. It is the most fatal of all epidemics. The howler is merely the victim of an insidious disease. In the mad days of the princely typhoid there were those who dared to assert that London was curious and would swarm to see any spectacle. Those iconoclasts can now turn to the Observer for support. s-If," argues this most respectable Sunday organ of the English people like shows, and if shows are a part of the English constitution, we should be un-

from these assembled crowds. \* \* \* One of the consequences of adopting the monarchical form is that government rests to a great extent on the sentiments and the emotions of a large number of people, and one of the conditions implied in the adoption of monarchy is that these sentiments and emotions must to some extent be kept alive by artificial means." Did monarchy ever make a more naive confession of weakness? The British constitution depends partly upon shows. To keep mon archy alive artificial means must be employed The English people like shows. When the Prince of Wales gets up from an extremely well adver-tised bed of lliness let there be a religious show, and when the Shah of Persia visits England to advertise Baron Reuter's concession let there be a revival of the "Arabian Nights." Is it not as plain as the aigrette on the Shah's head-gear? Is it not logic in one easy lesson? But let us see what the Observer deduces from these facts. Because everybody loves shows; because poverty s "sadly increasing;" because "every year the struggle for bread widens in area and deepens in intensity," there should be Shahs and diamonds in order to lessen the burdens of the poor! In other words, whenever England is threatened with star vation, instead of distributing land more equally. nstead of keeping tillers of the soil at home b raising their wages, instead of cutting down the Civil List and the salaries of royal butterflies, the people shall be taxed for balls, receptions and spectacles gotten up in honor of some potentate that they are allowed to gaze at as he passe through the streets! Now, what does the people's organ say to this panacea? "The city of London has given a ball, for which the ratepayers will have to pay. The Shah has been taken down to Wool wich and some powder has been wasted, for which the Exchequer will have to pay. There has been a naval review at Spithead, for which the Admiralty will pay. \* \* \* If the Shah had con-trived to learn how the expense of his entertainment in the city was provided for, and his visits to the opera, the fleet and the Arsenal, the Shah would have been able to carry a secret of govern ment home with him. THE UPPER CLASSES OF PERSIA

would have been as much obliged to him as our ristocracy are to William II. Our reception of the Shah, in a financial sense, is a miniature of the system of British government. The swells enjoy hemselves and the people pay the bill." There are two ways of looking at every subject, and the Keighley Republican Club has gone so far as to pass the following resolution:—"That the Keighley Republican Club, believing the Shah of Persia te be the most despotic ruler in existence, and the representative of all that degrades humanity, con-siders the reception tendered to him by the English government to be devoid of all sensibility, and hereby expresses its disapproval of the same, and also its condemnation of such heathenish exhibitions in a pretended civilized country." As there are 100 republican clubs in Great Britain that sympathize with this resolution, as there are 80,000 members of the Agricultural Union who are equally avers to Shah-ing, a looker-on can calculate the impetus given by an Eastern despot to the radical movement in England. Add to it the fact that the last quar ter's revenue falls a quarter of a million below the estimates and this looker-on can picture the lively scene that will ensue when the government ask Parliament to pay the Shah's bills. At least there will be a lively scene if those members who oppose SHAH-ING

have the courage of their opinions when the tug of war comes, which, in all probability, will not be until next year. Grouse shooting is near, and Parliament will soon be, far and near, pointing their

guns at other game than Shahs. "Was ever money spent with such reckless and careless prodigality, from the high government to the most insignificant citizen?" exclaims one writer. "If the Shah could have eaten gold we have little doubt that some lordly host, with the assistance of a chef, would have fricasseed sovereigns for His Majesty's sustenance." Think of its coming to this! and yet there is an east end to London.

Ah, and the fine writing which the King of Kings has inspired! There have been "leaders" tende enough to draw tears from even a manly eye. I have believed myself transported to the Flowery Land. At the Persian advance on England tele grams became "swift heralds of electricity," the telegraph "that wonderful vaunt courier." When it was bruited that the democratic tide would not get up late to oblige monarch, we read with bated breath that "the expectant city heard the Persian monarch had heroically risen, as was necessary, to catch the tide at Ostend, before five o'clock." And then, like Mr. Wegg, the noble writer, dropped into poetry at great expense to his organ. Even a king of kings cannot govern the capricion waves. Xerxes once tried to fetter the Hellespont with golden chains, and had the rebellious ocean whipped with rods, but it flung its spray in chopping sea in the Channel-people wondered or did "sleek Penelope upon the waters play ?" To suggest that the Shan had a stomach, and might be seasick, would have been as horrible as to accuse a Queen of Spain of possessing legs; but that "the royal dignity of the Kajars did not suffer seriously from the 'rude sea.' " draughtsman in Punch will ever tell the exact truth concerning this eventful passage in the visit of an illegitimate representative of the ancient Iran Kings. His coming from "the mother-land of mankind" marks what? "The closing of a cycle, called henceforth

THE GIRDLING OF THE BARTH! What the earth is to be girdled with hereafter the flowery writer falls to disclose; but, never mind, the millennium is as sure to spring out of it as, according to prediction, it sprang out of the princely typhoid. And then, and then, "Teheran will chat about London and Manchester, Trentham and Sydenham over many a narghileh, and Moliahs and Mirzas, who did not see those rights of Frankish marvel, will wag the beard of in credulity and sit upon the carpet of enviousness. The only difficulty about wagging the beard of in-creaulty is that in Persia there are no beards; but sitting on carpets is certainly an Oriental accomplishment, and to sit upon the "carpet of envious ness" may not be as impossible a performance as it appears to the uninitiated. Now that Persia is the fashion. I dare say these povel carpets will be ordered from the looms of Teheran and laid and May Fair. Indeed, in consequence of the distinguished habits of the successor of "Zoroaster, Darius, Xerxes, Cyrus, Artaxerxes, Timour, Jengis Khan" and the "Cataract of th Ganges," not to mention "Mazeppa," it may come to pass that society will abolish chairs altogether Heretofore it has always had the floor: why not sit on it?

As to the Shah's patronymic I am quite besid myself. When I had mastered "Nasr-ed-deen" I heaved

A SIGH OF RELIEF.

but fancy my terror, upon taking up different jou nals and seeing the King of Kings spelled in as many ways as a lie can be told! First, there was "Nasr-ud-din," then came "Nasr-id-den," ceeded by "Nasser-ood-deen Snah," jollowed by "Shah-in-Snah," and concluded with "Chah-in Chah." Amateur philologists have brought their intellects to bear upon the great Persian's title and believe Shah to be the same word as Czar, Xerxes, Artaxerxes, Ahasueras and the last syllable of ebuchadnezzar and a good many other kings. They even assert that as there is no authority for Julius Cesar having got his name by the Cæsarean operation, he imported it from the East, or, in other words, stole it. In fact, think that before long it will be proved that to ventions, and that the direct route to salvation is by way of Teheran. But let us return to spelling. Pelion was piled upon Ossa when the city of Lon don issued invitations for the Shah's reception at Guildhall. It required four pieces of pasteboard of different sizes to obtain admission, on the mosimposing of which, covered over with Persian symbols, and large enough to admit Brigham Young's entire family, was inscribed, "Nasser Eddin, Schah, Kadjar." In this embarrassment of riches what is to be done? Lastly, one of the

surname for him, celebrating Nasr-el-Alum, the 'King who has seen the world.' But what does it all mean? It means this-that

sharp, shrewd, self-made man,

who began with nothing, was three years ago worth 2500,000, and is now a trillionnaire, has outgeneralled the great American showman to such an extent that henceforth the latter must hide his nished head. Did the great American showman ever buy up an entire nation? Never. Did he ever exhibit his wiid animals at the expense of

great peoples? Never. Both these things have been done by Baron Reuter, yet done so cleverly as to escape detection. The keen-eyed telegraphist buys up Persia for seventy years, on condition that the Shah visits England. The condition is granted; "Nasr-el-Alum" makes a triumphal march through Barope, having his bills paid by the countries visited; is set up as a god the moment his foot treads English soil; in the heat of the furore Reuter farms out many of his interests, and knowing ones recognize the most gigantic advertisement that ever was conceived. I've a profound respect for the parvenu Baron. Reuter

KEEPS A SHAH! Who else in the world does? It certainly looks as though in keeping the Shah he kept an elephant, but before the weight of this ponderous annimal is felt Reuter and his backers will have realized their fond dreams. As the wealth of the nation depends greatly upon the population, as two-thirds of Persia is desert and the remaining third contains but 4,000,000 souls, how capitalists are to obtain a tolerable interest for their money becomes a mystery. Still, far be it from me to dissuade Americans from investing in the Persian loan if they feel so inclined. Railroads will be excellent for the country when, in the course of ages, it becomes populous and wealthy, but at present the Persians are a people clothed in rags. wallowing in filth and devoured by vermin, the worst of the latter being His Ineffable Majesty

"Nasr-el-Alum," who eats up so much money that

hundreds and thousands of his subjects annually

PERISH OF HUNGER.

It really speaks well for human nature to think of the recent Persian famine. when all Christianity was appealed to, while the King of Kings sat ar raved in diamonds, the sale of one of which would have saved the lives of hundreds. This is the "Eastern King" whose name is in every one's mouth and whose praises are sung in the columns of every daily paper. Talk not of the rarity of Christian charity when potentates are in question What could be finer than the spectacle of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York bowing in homag before the Shah at Guildhall, when it is one of his laws to put to death any Mussulman who becomes a Christian , Lambs lying down with lions are nothing to it. I wonder their white-sleeved Graces did not fall upon the illustrious bosom and offer to chop off the heads of a few curates out of compliment to the illustrious bosom's religion. They threw away an opportunity that will never com again.

MENTAL CONDITION OF THE BRITONS.

"You are all mad, you Englishmen," exclaimed a foreigner, the morning of the Shah's arrival at Dover; "you are all stark, staring mad; and you all know it yourselves, though you don't care to con fess it." The foreigner was quite right, but, so far as the government are concerned, there was method in their madness. The only persons taking part in the performance possessed of all their faculties are "Nasr-el-Alum" and Baron Reuter. There is but one Shah, and Reuter makes his profit FREE LANCE.

#### LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A RECENT ARTICLE on "Bath" in the Cornhill Magazine, having coarsely assumed that the relations between the poet Pope and Martha Blount were immoral, a writer in the Athenœum points out the fact that "the story that Martha Blount was Pope's mistress is rejected by all the poets, critics, biographers and editors," and was indignantly denied by Pope himself.
UNDER THE AFFECTED TITLE of "A Pair of Blue

Eyes" Mr. Thomas Hardy has written what the Spectator pronounces an extremely good novel. PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S admission to the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford has been protested against by zealous churchmen on the ground that he has impugued the credibility of miracles and the efficacy

of prayer. The London Times thinks that it does not follow, even if this be true, that Tyndall's works have a direct tendency to subvert the Christian faith or that it is right or wise to withhold from him a degree in civil law. THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN Bible Society collects

and expends about one million dollars a year. Last year it circulated no less than 2,50,936 copies of the Bibie, New Testament and parts of each.

AMONG THE SO-CALLED "new novels" of this Summer was "The Heiress of Sweetwater," by J. Thornton Randolph; published by a Philadelphia seventeen years ago, by the same publisher, under the name of "Kate Aylesford, a Story of the Reiugees," by Charles J. Peterson. If this is not disreputable business it ought to be.

"Margaret, a Story of Life in a Prairie Home, by Lyndon," is the Margaret of which Mr. Lowell speaks in terms of enthusiastic admiration in his Fable for Critics." It is not. That Margaret is the novel of New England life written by the late Sylvester Judd, and since illustrated by a characteristic series of designs in outline by Darley.

JUNE 1, 1873, there was opened at Rome a circu ating library for the working classes. This aston ishing innovation upon the immemorial sequestration of Italian libraries, which are little more than mausoleums of dead literature, is called by the appropriate name of "Biblioteca Franklineana." is located in the Palazzo Biscione, and built on the steps of the Theatre of Pompey, where Julius Cæsar was assassinated.

THE Saturday Review, in a caustic article on "The Principles of the Reformation," says that the principle of authority was broken down by the Rermers, and Voltaire was the lineal descendant of Luther, deism, pantheism, Darwinism, and all the other advanced theological isms of the day are the natural varieties of Protestantism. But the Reformers, one and all, would have cursed their spiritual progeny, had they ever heard of it, as

mearthy as the Pope cursed Luther.

MRS. OLIPHANT, once the pleasantest and most sparkling of novel writers, has grown weak and veary like the rest of them. Her "Innocent" is a failure, totally unworthy of the author of the "Chronicles of Carlingford." The fact is, Mrs. Oliphant has written too many novels under the temptation growing out of popular success. No writer can produce, as she has done, twenty novels in twelve years and keep up the quality either of substance or of style.

Mr. A. H. BEESLY'S "Sketch of Greek and Roman

History," intended primarily for Oxford students. simple, though not barren summary of ancien history. There is in it a good deal of Momsen and considerable of Curtius, the two latest and in many respects the best interpreters of the sources

MRS. MARY HOWITT has attempted to abridge into one volume that tedious nine-volume novel which was so much admired by our leisurely ancestors, "Sir Charles Grandison." The result is not encouraging. There is none of the crisp condensafascinating though prolix details of the original story of Richardson.

MR. FURNESS' varierum edition of "Macbeth" exhausts history, fiction and criticism in the illustration of that sublime creation of Shakspeare. A large and elegant octavo volume is filled with various readings, versions, commentaries and criticisms, containing almost everything which the ingenuity of 300 years has been able to accumulate concerning the drama. the author or the subject.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, at Oxford, and the Ohio University, at Athens, both institutions which have received the State bounty, have been closed for want of patronage, combined with financial em parrassments. Meanwhile such colleges as Cornell, Harvard, Yale and the University of Michigan are crowded with hundreds of students. In education, as in nature, the big fish eat up the little

## SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

An Interview with the Chief of the Treasury Department. A THE PARTY OF IT

AN AFFABLE CABINET OFFICER

The Financial Policy of the Administration.

Our National Credit on a Firm Basis in Europe.

The Alabama Award To Be Paid in Full, but When?

The Question of a Return to Specie Payments.

The People to Settle to Their Own Satisfaction the Third Term Discussion.

LONG BRANCH, July 22, 1873. Every person who meets Secretary Richardson for the first time must be impressed with the conviction that he is a plain, straightforward, upright business man, and that, whether the financial policy of the government be wise or unwise, the affairs of the Treasury Department will be administered by him with all the ability he can command. If the appointment of Mr. Richardson to the position formerly occupied by his old chief was in any degree due to the principle of civil service reform, at least one good result may be credited to that now exploded humbug. It has given us in an important national position something more than a mere politician—a man who has a conscientious desire to do his duty, and who devotes himself to the public business with as much energy and sincerity as he could display in the management of

AN AFFABLE CABINET OFFICER.

his private affairs.

Secretary Richardson is not one of those Cabinet officers who regard a sort of mystery and reserve as a necessary characteristic of official position He does not wrap himself up in diplomatic dignity and curl up the leaves of his wisdom, like a sensitive plant, when a finger is laid upon him. He evidently regards the business and the policy of his important department as the business and policy of the whole American people, whose agent he is, and he seems to recognize the right of any intelligent and courteons citizen to receive all the information he may desire and which it may be proper to supply. Nor is he over-sensitive about newspaper criticism. He does not take offence when a public journal reviews his policy in an unfriendly vein, but is prepared to set his assailants right if it be in his power to do so. At all events, he is always ready to give reasons for his public acts, and as his inten lons are good and his course direct and positive he does not seem to have much to conceal. THE SECRETARY ON CAEZARISM.

Whether the fears expressed by the Herald as to the tendency of the nation towards Cæsarism be groundless or not I do not think that Secretary Richardson will ever be found anxious to play the rôle of a Mark Antony for the purpose of retaining office. He evidently likes the Treasury Department, for he is not afraid of work, and he is of just the temperament to meet the political cares of the position cavalierly and to turn them aside without allowing them to destroy his appetite or rest. Still he is a faithful party man and would, no loubt, willingly occupy a seat in President Grant's Cabinet for four years from the 4th of March, 1876, should the terrible calamity of a third term fall upon us. Indeed, he looks upon the question with a great deal of equanimity, and expresses the opinion that the American people, being of age when voters, are fully competent to decide for themselves whom they may desire to elect as their Chief Executive Magistrate, and will no doubt do so when the proper time arrives, in spite of all that may be said or written between now and the next Presidential election. As I enjoyed the opportunity of a pleasant chat with the Secretary to day I took occasion to ask his views on the subject which has been agitating the public mind during the heated term.

"Well," says the Secretary, "it seems to me that a very effective way to bring about the renominadischarged his trust with ability and honesty and acceptably to the people is to open upon him the floodgates of abuse and to assail his motives. So for as any danger to our institutions is concerned. if any really threatened, the peple are strong enough and patriotic enough to avert it. But the idea is absurd. The real power is in Congress and the people hold control of Congress. The case of President Johnson is an evidence of the manner in which Congress can control the Execuple, and when they have just signalized their devo tion to the Republic by pouring out their blood and treasure freely in its defence it looks to me both ungenerous and unjust to tax them with indifference to republicanism or with a corrupt desire to sell their liberties to any ambitious adventurer who may bid for them."

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. Finding the Secretary in a communicative and pleasant mood. I called his attention to the state ments recently made in some of the leading journais of the country, and, indeed, frequently before advanced, to the effect that the Treasury balances are made up in such a manner as to mislead the public as to the amount of our gold reserve. I inquired whether the whole amount of gold shown in the Treasury statements as "coin" was actually in the vaults.

THE GOLD BALANCES IN THE TREASURY. "The Treasury statements," said Mr. Richardson, "are stricty and critically correct. When I say this, which I do most emphatically, I mean to be understood that no deception is used or could b used in the figures to magnify the gold balance unduly. As a matter of course, however, the current accounts of the Department are carried for ward and enter into the calculations. The accounts have to pass through a number of different bureaus, and it is simply ridiculous to suppose that they could be balanced every day, and that the exact amount of actual coin on hand could be as cartained. The system of keeping the Treasury accounts is as perfect as it can be, and there is no possibility of a deceptive statement."

Alluding to the suggestions that a large amount of gold should be accumulated in the Treasury, so as to enable the country gradually and easily to return to specie payments, I inquired the views of

SHALL WE ACCUMULATE MORE GOLD? The Secretary smiled as he replied :- "The old cry," he said, "used to be that the government kept too much gold on band; now some are arguing that we keep too little. Most persons seem to forget that the fluancial business of the nation must be conducted like all other business, in accordance with the condition of the country. We have certainly prospered under the policy pursued by my predecessor, and in which I cordially concurred. But a policy that may be wise and proper at one time may require modification at another time. One thing is certain-the government will pursue such a course as is deemed for the best interests of the country without regard to the wishes of individuals or the schemes of specula tors. No violent changes of policy are likely to occur, but as we get further and further from the war it is but natural that modifications of our financial plans should become necessary and desir-

I alluded to the present financial condition of Europe, and inquired of the Secretary as to the standing of our national credit abroad. "Our financial policy has been warmly approved

in Europe," said Mr. Richardson, "and our creats is in consequence excellent in foreign markets. When I was in Europe negotiating our bonds two years ago I heard gratifying endorse and in our policy on all sides. The wonderful progress made in the payment of our death. in the payment of our debt was at once a matter of surprise and congratulation. If our ratificad and other pri- ate schemes de uv. meet with much success just now our national credit is unshaken and is stronger than ever before."

THE ALABAMA AWARD AND HOW IT IS TO BE PAID.

I inquired of Mr. Richardson whether there is any foundation for the report that the Alabama award is to be paid through the Syndicate, at an expense of a considerable sum to the nation.

"The report is all nonsense," was the Secretary's reply; "there is no foundation whatever for it. implied that he did not expect a very speedy set-tlement—"when the award is paid it will be paid into the hands of our government in full in gold. We have nothing to do with the manner of the payment; that is a matter for the British governm to look after. When the time does arrive, if any syndicate or any other medium of payment should be employed, it will be employed by the British government, and any cost in the handling or transmitting of the money will be borne by that government. Our government knows nothing yet about the payment or when the money will be forthcoming, but its business will be simply to receive the amount in full."

SHALL WE HAVE SPECIE PAYMENTS? In reply to a question as to the prospect of a return to specie payments the Secretary remarked that the country had prospered and its resources had been wonderfully developed under our present system of currency. "We have been so long with-out specie," he said, smiling, "that we can scarcely tell what effect resumption would have; but it will, of course, come in good time, and, as I have said, the financial policy of the government must be con-trolled, as all business is controlled, by the course

of events and the condition of the country." In view of the different rumors that have recently been put affoat these views of the Secretary of the Treasury, although presenting no new feature, may be regarded as important as well as interesting. It is evident that the Secretary contemplates some changes in the financial policy of the government to meet the progress of events since the commencement of General Grant's first term of office. I gather from his tone, as much as from his words, that he regards the financial problem as one of the gravest importance and as one upon which the next Presidential contest is very likely to turn. It is certain that the conservative apprehension of a violent and sudden change, the desire to let well enough alone and the disinclination to indulge in experiment, carried General Grant into power on his second canvass. Will his friends build up his chances for a third term upon the same strong foundation?

#### PITY THE POOR.

The Pestilence that Has Destroyed Five Hundred Children in a Week-An Appeal for Aid from Mr. Wiswall, of St. John's Guild.

Few men or women in the better walks of life. even among those who, from choice or necessity, remain in the city during the heated term, have any adequate idea of the suffering in the tenement houses and the hovels and cellars in the lower quarters of the city. The sickening stench that arises from the filth of the gutters and from the collections of offal and garbage, almost unbearable as it is to robust passers-by, breeds the worst forms of epidemic among the poor wretches whose lives are cast in these places. How fearful must be the effect of these noxious gases and fetid odors scending to the close, superheated sick room of feverish sufferers!

At this moment, when the dreaded scourge, the cholera, is knocking at our coors, as swift and terrible an enemy is already busy in our midst. Within the single week last past nearly five hundred children have died in this city, and this while the thermometer gives an average temperature considerably lower than for the corresponding week of last year. Women apply at St. John's Guild almost daily for aid to bury their little ones. Two came in one day who had been vainly searching for forty-eight hours for assistance, during which time the corpses had remained in a room in which the living children were locked up in the

A special relief committee has been formed in every neglected ward of the city by the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, well known as the Master of the St. John's Guild, and these committees, in conjunction with the Guild in question, will visit every tenement house in the city. This pian was pursued last year in the Fifth and Eighth wards, and when sick children were found physicians were at once sent for and medicines and necessaries provided. It may be remembered that at that time many children were found in damp basements and close, narrow rooms, some of them (of both sexes), of ages ranging as high as four-teen or fifteen years, being absolutely naked and necessarily unable to go where they could get a single breath of fresh air. Immediate relief is demanded in many cases and the dispensaries furnish it often only after many hours. In the mean-time, with death quietly grasping them, the poor sufferers cannot wait. Are there not many in this Christian city who will help Mr. Wiswall in his noble efforts for the relief of these destitute little

Christian city who will help Mr. Wiswall in his noble chorts for the relief of these destitute little ones?

The following are the chairmen of the relief committees in the various wards, who will gladly receive and acknowledge turough the press all subscriptions:—John P. Faure, 258 West Eleventh street; Rev. Arthur Warner, 477 Hudson street; G. K. Lansing, Earle's Hotel; J. L. Jones, 432 Broadway; Rev. Arthur Warner, 477 Hudson street; G. K. Lansing, Earle's Hotel; J. L. Jones, 432 Broadway; Rev. Arthur Kimber, 222 Bowery; Rev. J. H. Houghton, Trimity church; Rev. Arlvah Wiswall, master of St. John's Guild, Varick street, and others. The uses to which the moneys are applied will be stated in reports published weekly.

Owing to the great increase of sickness and mortality among the children of the poorer classes the following plan has been devised to afford such relief as is possible to those who still live to suifer in the recking tenement houses of our city. All the poorer sections of the city have been divided into small districts, and a relief committee has been formed in each district. These committees will visit every poor amily immediately, and when sick children are found they will furnish medical treatment and medicines free of cost, while wholesome food will be intrinshed to the extremely destinate mothers, taus enabling them to give their whole time to their sick children. In many sections of the city as many ladies and gentlemen have offered their services as visitors that it has been found necessary to assign only one block of buildings to each visitor. It is believed that in a few days there will be a visitor for every tenement house block in the city. These visitors without exception give their services and in every ward headquarters have been offered by churches and charitable institutions free of cost. Therefore no money will be used for salaries or office rent; but much money will be needed to furnish medical advice, medicines and food to the destitute sick. The public is now asked to contribut

THE STEAM BOILER EXPERIMENTS AT BANDY HOOK. They Will Take Place in Five Wesks.

The experiments in steam boilers and gauges at

Sandy Hook promise to be very interesting. The arrangements are rapidly going forward. A HERALD reporter called yesterday on Mr. Charles W. Copeland, one of the members of the Commis-sion, and ascertained that the experiments will probably take place in five or six weeks. He said the Commissioners would hold another meeting next month to discuss the most important details of the arrangements. The object of the experiments, he said, was to test the various theories in regard to steam boiler explosions. If they could ascertain which theory was the correct one they would also ascertain the best means of preventing explosions. The first test would probably be of the so-called "low-water" theory. As some engineers have claimed that explosive gases forming within the boilers generally caused the explosions, while other engineers have urged that electricity was the real cause, these two theories will also be subjected to a thorough test. Mr Copeland said he could not tell how many boilers they would explode, but, for reasons of economy, they would probably first use a small boiler as a preliminary test and then try to explode a large boiler by electricity, explosive gases, &c. The Commissioners, engineers and all those who wish to see the experiments will be at a distance of about one hundred yards. The results of the experiments will be reported to the President, who will report them to Congress. The Commissioners hope to solve by means of these experiments the difficult problem of preventing steam boiler explosions, and the experiments will be therefore of the greatest importance to science and of immediate interest to all who travel on steamboats. certain which theory was the correct one they

## THE RENDERING BUSINESS.

THE HORRIBLY SICKENING ODORS.

The Healthiest Part of the City in the Opinion of the Awful Offal Men.

A Narrative for the Health Board.

The Health Board are now devoting much of their time and energy to the destruction of nuisances which have grown chronic under the eyes of their predecessors in office. They have assailed every-thing in the slums, and, by an efficient sanitary inspection, have rid the city of many pest holes. The Rendering Company, which holds the contract for the removal of the offal and dead animals, now struggles in the mesnes of the health authorities. The bone boilers have had notice served on them that their business must be carried on outside of the limits of the city, and so far removed that the odors escaping from the vats will not reach the Island or Manhattan. The authority of the Board to order such removal has not be n questioned even by the company so nearly interested.

OUT AMONG THE BONE BOILERS. Yesterday morning they complied, so far as they claim lies within their power, with the requirements of the nealth authorities, and sent the rendering boats into the middle of the stream. The result was that the dead animals and rotten remnants from the slaughter houses stood on the dock all day long and added new foulness to the air. A reported visited the pier at the foot of West Thirtyeighth street yesterday afternoon. He found that the steamer had been moved out into the mindle of North River, and that the atmosphere in the vicinity of the dock was even yet so noxious that his stomach rebelled. Lighting a strong cigar, the reporter ventured on the pier and inquired for the Superintendent. A very agreeable sort of per-sonage answering to that name came to the door of the office and invited the HERALD man to enter.

A PLEA FOR A PESTILENCE. "Anxious to hear both sides of the question, I have called, Mr. Superintendent, to ascertain the feelings of your company with regard to the orders of the Board of Health. What are you going to do about it?" asked the HERALD man.

"The Health Board argue that the consideration of the interests of private capital is not within their province and that we must go out of the city," replied the rendering man.

"Where do they talk of sending you?"

PITY POOR JERSEY!

"Barren Island, I believe. We are simply ordered to leave the precinct over which the Board has control. It is manifestly unjust, if we are a nuisance, that the offal of the city should be taken over to Jersey or that the residents of Westchester county should have the rendering business anchored off their shores. The Brooklyn and Staten Island populace do not deserve such a fate. A few years ago, when we used to take the dead animals ont to sea and dump them into the water, their carcases were strewn along the coast line of Long Island. Coney Island ceased to be a fashionable watering place, and even Long Branch was threatened with the same fortune."

"ONLY TO BE LET ALONE.

"Is the company desirous of complying with the requirements of the Board, provided they can do so, and yet discharge their contract?" asked the HERALD inan.

"Certainly we are; but we do feel that we have control. It is manifestly unjust, if we are a nul-

"Certainly we are; but we do feel that we have a right to be protected in our business. You see that boat out there in the stream?"

"Well, that concern has been fitted up at an ex-pense of nearly \$100,000, and the men who have put their capital into that boat do not want to lose put their capital into that boat do not want to lose the contract and their money both. There are twelve large air-tight irou tanks on that boat, into which the mest and dead animals are thrown, and the gases evolved by the rendering out of the bones are burned in what we call an argand furnace. As to the noxious gases, why, I tell you that there are people out in this next block who have lived here for more than twenty years, and they are as strong and healthy as can be. Will you take a walk out on the pler'!

"So you really do think that the gases do not in jure the constitution? You feel that this is healthy and that you are not personally injured by the stench?" asked the reporter, as the two stepped out on the pier.

"I have been here five years and I find it very "But, my dear sir, I am very sick at my stomach

"But, my dear sir, I am very sick at my already."

Just at that moment in drove a team with a cart, on which two rapidly decomposing horses were seen. The stench was bad enough, but the swarms of flies were worse. This was almost too much; but, after a great gulp, the reporter turned to the Superintendent, who was ready with his answer.

THE REMEDY THE CAUSE OF THE DISEASE.

"Here is evidence of the effect of the new order of this morning. If the boat were alongside this dock these animals would be taken right on board and would have been boiling in less than fifteen minutes. As it is they will have to lie here until to-night. The sun is too hot this afternoon for this to-night. The sun is too hot this afternoon for this

and would have been bothing in less than inteem minutes. As it is they will have to lie here until to-night. The sun is too hot this afternoon for this kind of delay. It would be the work of only a few minutes to skin and cut up those animals, if the men were here."

MORE ELEMENTS OF A HEALTHY ATMOSPHERE. At this instant came a truck with a load of barrels. The heads of them were undoubtedly opened, for the air grew literally intolerable, although a man was constantly employed mixing and distributing chloride of lime about the pier.

"For heaven's sake what new smell is this?" gasped the reporter, with a violent effort to keep off something like sea sickness.

"These barrels are only filled with rotten eggs. They come from the markets; smell strong. Oh, yes, rather; but then, you know, we are required to accept everything, no matter how offensive. Everything which no one else will have we are required by our contract to take."

THE GUARANTEE OF A SOUND STOMACH.

"Yes, I understand: but this is horrible." settle.

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THE GUARANTEE OF A SOUND STOMACH.

"Yes, I understand; but this is horrible," said
the reporter.

"This bad? I guess not. Do you see those fourteen barrels over there, on the upper side of the
pier, with the heads knocked in? Those were
brought down from the blood boiling works, up at
Fortieth street. The Health Board asked us as a
favor to go up and get them. We did so. Do you
know that the heads of those cases had to be
knocked out. The blood had coagulated and was
so thick that it would not flow. It was, without
doubt, the most horrible mess we have had for
months. But then

IT IS HEALTHY ENOUGH."

"What are those large iron buckets which emit
such a frightful odor?" asked the reporter, as he
grew paler and felt his teeth jar together.

"Those are the receptacles into which all the
rotten animal matter is thrown, and by which it is
emplied into the iron, air-tight tanks. If the boat
were only alongside the dock I would show——"
GOOD DESCRIPTIVE POWERS.

"Let us go back into the office," pleaded the reporter. Turning the party encountered a poor old
horse which had been brought to the pier by its
owner to be klied and rendered. The method of
getting rid of the animal was then happily explained by the Superintendent. He said that the
animals were knocked on the head and then skinned and cut up, after which they were thrown into
the tank and boiled. The minuteness as to detail
with which the picture was drawn was anything
but satisfactory to a listener who was already
sickened.
"Come back and see us; we are always glad to

sickened.

"Jome back and see us; we are always glad to see that you reporters want facts," said the official in a smiling manner as the reporter took his leave and hurried up to the avenue.

cial in a smiling manner as the reporter took his leave and hurried up to the avenue.

WHAT THE HEALTH BOARD WILL DO.

On the way down town the reporter visited the Health office. Dr. Jaynes said:—"Proiessor Chandler and myself were up to the rendering dock a few nights since. We found the fires very low, and that the combustion did not take place in the argand furnace, as they call it. With a hot fire the gases will be consumed, but if the heat is not steadily maintained the fumes escape without being destroyed. The Board has ordered the company to remove. We cannot help it if the same corporation holds the contract for removing the dead animals; they must get away from the city. If the noxious gases are such as to make people sick several blocks away,
THE ESTABLISHENENT IS A NUISANCE of the worst order, and is not healthy. As regards the assertion that a stench is good for the constitution, it is not true. We had a man come in here a few days since and swear that he believed a lime kiln a healthy place to work in, and that he took the trouble to go into one every day, for the express purpose of lengthening his life. It is not our duty to hunt up a place for this nuisance, but they can go to Barren Island. There they will not disturb anybody."

### ALLEGED POISONING.

Death of an Intemperate Woman. Coroner Keenan yesterday received information that Annie Bland, a German woman, twenty-three years of age, had died in the dance house street, after having been taken sick, as alleged, from the effects of some powders which she n